

# THE FRIEND OF ARMENIA.

Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia."

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DAY NURSERY, BROUSSA (See pages 5-7).

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# Friends of Armenia.

(FOUNDED 1897.)

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*English Language 1980 Lurgar*

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# Friend of Armenia.

Organ of the Society of the "Friends of Armenia."

NEW SERIES, No. 57.]

MAY, 1914.

[1s. PER ANNUM, POST FREE.]

## WANTED! SOME FREE BEDS.

### Progress at Van Hospital.

By DR. C. D. USSHER.

HERE is lots to tell and little time in which to tell it. Thanks to the kindness of a friend, I was able to attend the Conference of the Medical Missionaries' Association in Jerusalem last August, and during the trip, to visit hospitals and see something of the work of other institutions. It was all very helpful and inspiring, and I came back to my work with new heart, and feeling a little less behind the times than I had been feeling.

I was the recipient of many kindnesses from physicians along the way, and learned many new things, not least valuable among these being the mode of transmission of typhus fever. This knowledge is of special interest to me now, in view of the fact that an epidemic of the disease has carried off during the past winter more than 2,000 soldiers in the Van and Bitlis vilayets. The barracks in Van have become hospitals; the poor soldiers are crowded two or three in a bed. The military authorities refused to send any of their sick soldiers to our hospital, but when a large number of these were discharged at the close of their term of service, several came at once to us. We have heard of two bands of them who, when turned out of the barracks, attempted to reach their villages, and died on the way. Others have got some distance on their way home, too ill to finish the journey, and have gradually drifted into our hospital, it having become known that we would treat poor soldiers free of charge. Our success in treating these has led one of the several Turkish physicians, who are victims of the epidemic, to come to our hospital and put himself under our care; a proof of confidence most gratifying to us. In view of the special needs of the campaign against typhus, the Constantinople chapter of the American Red Cross Society has put 100 Turkish liras at our disposal, thus making it possible for us to take in some of these discharged sick soldiers, and other typhus cases, from the city.

Immediately after my return from Jerusalem, the hospital filled up with desperately bad cases which had been waiting for me. A number came in a dying condition, and in one week we lost six patients. Four of the six, I have reason to believe, have found their Saviour before their death. It has been cheering to note the change in many, who, when first entering the hospital avoided all religious conversation, often angrily, but after a week here became eager for it, and interested in the daily prayer and Bible reading. One boy who remained in the hospital six months learned to read, and read the Bible through in that time. Many conversions have been due to the work done for individuals in the hospital. A great deal of spiritual work has been done with the dispensary patients, and patients visited in their homes as well.

My absence, and the late opening of the hospital last fall, cut down the number of patients treated or operated on. In the three months since my return I have visited 386 patients in their homes, seen the same number of new patients in the dispensary, treated 195 in-patients in the hospital, and performed 47 operations.

On my return from Jerusalem I found the medical department in debt, for the salaries of employees had been continued, and supplies for the winter had been laid in, but there had been no income from medical work, owing to my absence. There has been almost no income from donations either for the past six months, the need in the Balkans having apparently diverted the gifts which formerly came to us. Three free beds are supported by friends: the Camp bed, the Alice bed, and the Stonington bed. We have, too, the interest on a thousand dollars invested in America, and the Archbishop has this year paid a pledge for 1911-1912, thus reducing the debt, part of which we had contracted on the strength of his promise. It now amounts to 170 liras (a lira = \$4.40).



Our head nurse, in the operating room of the hospital, is unfortunately the only one amongst our nurses at all fit for the position, but he has informed us that he will leave in June, as he thinks he cannot live on the salary we can afford to give him. The cost of living has so greatly increased that we missionaries, with the greatest economy, cannot keep out of debt, nor can our native assistants. We must increase their salaries, but hardly feel justified in doing so in view of the debt of the medical department I have mentioned.

I have been wondering if some of our friends, or those whom they might interest in our work, would be willing to assume the support of individual nurses. If this could be done, we would not have to let valuable nurses go because we cannot grant them the small increase they desire. We have fixed the limit of these salaries thus: superintendent \$35 (£8) a month, superintendent's assistant \$30 (£6), nurses at \$6, \$8, \$11, and \$14 (26/-, 32/-, 44/-, and 56/-) per month. Perhaps some who would not be ready to assume the support of a nurse, would be willing to supply some one or more of the many things we need. Surgical instruments are always needed, ranging in value from one dollar to several hundreds; a furnace would be a great boon, and

would in time repay its cost in the saving of fuel. We need an electric cautery battery, a wheeled litter, wheeled chairs, a mangle, a wringer, baby bath (our baby bath will not accommodate both head and feet of the baby, and a folding rubber tub-bath has had to do duty for a cradle), long curtains, sash curtains, window shades (three feet by five feet), bed linen, baby clothes, bed jackets, and night clothes for the sick, underclothes and other garments for the convalescent. A free bed costs from \$75 to \$100 (£15 to £21) a year. The need for such has been aptly illustrated this very afternoon. A friend has just asked us to take into our hospital, free, a poor woman whom she had visited in her home. She was lying on a mat on the mud floor, trying to soothe the baby whom her illness had deprived of its natural nourishment. She had seven children, and her husband with the greatest industry could hardly supply them all with dry bread. They cannot afford the medicines prescribed—we must give these; one of my patients ill with typhus, a man with six children, cannot even afford the milk diet prescribed.

There are indications of a spiritual awakening. May we ask your most earnest prayers for the work of the Spirit in ourselves and in the people?

## The Marash Orphanages.

### A Scotchwoman's work in Armenia.

Miss Salmond is a true daughter of the United Free Church of Scotland. For forty-five years her father was a respected elder in the Free Church at Tealing, near Dundee, and two of her maternal uncles were ministers in the United Presbyterian Church, and she has shown in her work in Armenia the tireless zeal and the strong faith in God which have blessed the labours of so many sons and daughters of the Church in Mission work in many lands.

Miss Salmond's large heart rejoices in the work of mothering three hundred Armenian boys and girls in Marash. They are children who were left orphans by the terrible massacres that decimated the persecuted Armenian people in 1896 and again in 1909. The Turkish oppressors left these innocent babes to wander about homeless and destitute, thus hoping to destroy the Armenian race at its source, but the cry of the children went echoing through the world, and here and there, in distant lands, women rose up and left their homes to respond to the piteous appeal of Christ's little ones.

It is a study to watch Miss Salmond's face as she speaks of her adopted sons and daughters. If she has something to tell of their goodness, their happiness, or their success in life, her face radiates with smiles, but if she speaks in guarded words of some difficulty, some naughtiness among the children, her eyes suffuse with tears. With

exceeding tenderness of heart, Miss Salmond also possesses an active, organising brain. When she went from Scotland to Marash in 1898, the homeless orphans were gathered together into a rented house. During the intervening years, she has so effectually interested people of many lands—Great Britain, America and Holland—in the needs of the children, that besides the annual support sent for three hundred growing boys and girls, valuable property, entirely free of debt, has been secured for the use of the children. First, the Ebenezer House Orphanage with large productive, walled garden. In the same compound is the weaving house with thirty hand looms, spinning wheels, etc., also the bakery oven, and a room for the sale of the cloth manufactured. This property is in a healthy part of the outskirts of Marash, and has the best, purest and most abundant water supply. Second, the farm and buildings, with sixty to sixty-five acres of land under cultivation now that water has been obtained, so that clover of the best kind can be grown. There are twelve cows, two horses, some sheep, goats, etc. Third, Beulah House, where Miss Salmond lives with sixty Armenian orphan girls, and for which a thousand Turkish pounds were paid. Two hundred pounds of this sum were subscribed by the Women's Board of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. Fourth, the Ebenezer Orphanage Society owns a small vineyard situated at about an

hour's distance above the town. During the summer heat orphan girls go up to this vineyard in relays of about twenty. A cistern has been dug to catch the rain water, for there is no well and no river, and no rain falls between June and October. Fifth, the Zeitoun Orphanage House, where thirty orphan boys live. An Armenian in charge of these boys gave the first few pounds for the land—just a bit of ground covered with stones; with untiring labour he cleared the ground, built a home, and made a garden in which many fruit trees are now growing.

In the Orphanages at Marash, though one frequently hears the happy voices of children at play, yet during working hours all is seriousness and industry. The training of the children is directed towards developing them into good and industrious men and women, who will take their place as useful members of the Armenian community. While due importance is placed on industry and ability, the aim of a noble Christian character is held up as the highest ideal. The boys showing marked intellectual ability are

educated to become teachers, and to enter the ministry and other professions. Those less mentally endowed are taught trades by skilled Armenian masters. Tailoring, joinery, bootmaking, weaving, dyeing, baking and farming are among the industries taught in the busy Ebenezer work-



Miss SALMOND

shops. The orphan girls, besides learning all manner of housework, are taught lacemaking and embroidery, and the natural artistic ability of the Armenian race is displayed in the beautiful embroideries and film-like lace made by the young workers.

The Ebenezer bread from the Ebenezer bakery, is in great demand in Marash, and on the road to Kurkgoez, a favourite picnic resort, a little bake-shop has been opened, where the Armenian and Turkish passers-by purchase their picnic provisions. It is interesting to hear that the Turkish military officers stationed at Marash are among the best customers of the orphanage industries, ordering numerous goods and paying promptly for them. Another mode of aiding the orphans in self support is the export of the hand woven materials, embroideries, and lace to Great Britain and other countries.

The ambition is held before the boys and girls that only the best workmanship must issue from the orphanage workshops. As the quality of the materials made by the apprentice weavers is not considered sufficiently perfect, former Ebenezer boys, who are now master workmen, weave the cloth and Turkish towelling for export.

While the tradesmen trained in the Ebenezer workshops are giving satisfaction in the work they turn out, there is also much encouragement in the careers of other Ebenezer boys. Three young men are being educated for the ministry in Marash Theological Seminary, and there are others finishing their higher education at Aintab College, Tarsus College and elsewhere. A few students



Marash Orphans.



after finishing the college courses at home are now working their way through prominent universities in the United States earning their own support. Many former Ebenezer boys who have settled in Marash and other places in Asiatic Turkey are taking leading places in their own communities and in the Church and in civic life. Former orphan girls are leading useful lives as teachers and Churchworkers, and as helpmeets to Armenian teachers, pastors and others in many parts of the country as well as abroad. Their influence is remarkable in various villages in which they have settled, and where they have become

leaders in the enlightenment of the less privileged countrywomen.

Thus God is over-ruling the evil of the massacres, and thousands of homeless Armenians, instead of perishing by the wayside, are being brought up under the care of consecrated Christian men and women. They are receiving the benefits of Western protection, discipline and enlightenment, and the very boys left destitute and dying by the Moslem oppressors may be destined to play an important part in the future development and welfare of Armenia and its ancient Christian people.

ANNIE C. MARSHALL.

## What One Woman has done for Turkey.

### How Miss Burgess began Work.

The quarterly letter of the Missionary Helpers' Union contains some account of the work done by Miss Burgess. A few extracts will help friends in England to appreciate the work she is carrying on in Constantinople.

When Miss Burgess went out to Constantinople there was no Sunday School at the Mission, and she wondered how she could begin one. She knew she could not work among the Turks because the Government would not allow her to do so. But everywhere, all round the Mission House, were numbers of Armenian children who, although Christian in name, knew very little what being a Christian meant and spent their Sundays playing in the streets. Their own churches had not then, and have not now, any Sunday Schools, and only a few children knew some of the well-known stories of the Bible. The language used in the Armenian churches is ancient Armenian, very different from the modern language used in the homes, so when the people go to church they cannot understand what is read. Miss Burgess thought that perhaps the priests would not like the children to come to the Mission House, and in order to get to know some of them first she took a hymn book and stood in a courtyard and sang a hymn. Some children soon gathered round, and she read a few verses to them from the Bible in a language they could understand. The next Sunday she went again, and had more children. This was encouraging, so she

continued going each Sunday for some weeks. When she felt she had made a few friends among them, she asked if they would care to come



Miss A. M. BURGESS, Constantinople, surrounded by her Jubilee gifts.

to the Mission House the next week. Some of them said they would. Sunday came round and a few of the bravest turned up—I think only three. The Mission House Sunday School was started that day and has grown steadily, till now there are about five hundred names on the registers, and it is one of the biggest, if not the biggest, in Turkey.

In 1894 a dreadful earthquake shook the great city of Constantinople. A vast number of houses were thrown down and many people were killed. Among the killed was the mother of a family well known to Miss Burgess, so the poor father came in his sorrow to her, asking her to take in the three motherless children—two girls and a boy—and care for them. Thus began the orphanage work. Some attics were converted into dormitories, and other children were taken in till the number reached twelve. These were not all "earthquake orphans," but they came from various places round about. At one time there were two Greeks, one Bulgarian, one Maltese, and eight Armenians, with a Persian teacher and a Montenegrin doorkeeper, so with the missionaries there were altogether seven different nationalities in the Mission House. Miss Burgess became the "little mother" and Miss Clarke the "big mother" to the orphans, and quickly won their love. The first girls and boys have grown up and left, others have taken their places, but the big and little mother are still the same.

About ten minutes' walk from the Mission House is the Day School, started only a few years ago, but already there are 150 children from the neighbourhood, varying in age from four to fourteen years, besides the orphans who attend it. All children in Constantinople learn languages easily; Turkish, Armenian and Greek are all spoken in the street and are early picked up; and in the school, English, Armenian and Turkish are taught.

Look at Miss Burgess in a different sphere. Every Wednesday she and her helpers are busy amongst the women and girls, receiving and paying for the beautiful embroidery they have done, and giving out fresh bundles of materials. From nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock at night there is a ceaseless stream of people flowing in and out of the Mission House. The work began in 1896 and 1897, when dreadful massacres took place in Constantinople, and a great many Armenian men were killed. Many thrilling stories of brave acts done by the Mission House workers could be told: how they harboured numbers of terrified people: how they took refugees one by one to the British Consulate; how they saved life on many occasions, for all the time they went round visiting the poor starving women and orphans. As soon as the city had quieted down Miss Burgess started employing some of them. She began in a very small way, but the work has grown, so that now 400 women are earning a good living, and at the same time learning to be honest and true. At first they used to think nothing of lying and deceiving, but now they know that to be honest and truthful is better. You may hear an old worker say to a new hand, "If you make a mistake

in your work or soil it in any way, show it to Miss Burgess, she likes to know the truth." Many come long distances, some as many as fifteen miles. They have no other opportunity of hearing about Jesus in a language they can understand, and they like to learn and sing the hymns in Turkish and Armenian. Many of the women are known to gather their friends together and tell them what they have heard at the Mission House, so the Christian influence is spread over the whole city. What becomes of the embroidery, you ask? Much is sold to visitors in Constantinople, but most is sent to and sold in England.

On Sunday morning there is a meeting for Worship in the Mission House, a beautiful, quiet hour, when the workers gather much strength for the week before them.

Each hour of every day has its own work to be done; each evening there is a Mission meeting in the Meeting House, or a Bible Class, or classes where English is taught to young men. No one could be idle in the Mission House; it is a busy hive of workers, all happy in their service for their Master and their fellowmen.

MAUD A. E. ROWNTREE.

## A Day Nursery in Broussa.

Annie T. Allen.

As an outcome of our relief work last year in the city of Broussa, we have organised a society to care for the poor.

The city of Broussa is the centre of the silkworm culture and consequently has many factories. These factories attract a great many women and girls from the surrounding villages, many of the women who come to work in them being widows.

Last year during the war nearly all the factories closed, some of them from lack of cocoons which were shut up in Adrianople. The distress at that time was great, but we are glad to say that through special gifts from England and America, through the American Board, we were able to supply some three hundred families with bread for four months, besides many sick people being cared for. The cases helped were investigated by a committee which consisted of four Armenian women and myself.

This committee has now organised itself into a permanent society, adding two more to its number. One hundred and seventy Armenian families have pledged a monthly contribution. While the amount pledged is comparatively small, we have taken large things with the faith that others outside our city will become interested in our undertaking and help us.

Do you see our little babies; are they not cunning? This is our day nursery. The woman in the centre is our nursery mother. See what a bright-eyed baby she is holding. This baby's father last year was working on a high building overlooking a ravine, he slipped and fell into



the ravine and was instantly killed. The wife was left with this baby and two other children. What could the poor woman do? To work was impossible while she had the care of this baby. We took her into our home, which, besides having two rooms for the babies, has nine rooms which we give rent free to widows. The woman now goes to the factory while her baby is cared for in the nursery. One day I visited a factory and the head woman



Broussa Widows.

who said to me as I entered, "Here is the woman who sends up many prayers for you," and she pointed out this same woman I have told you about.

The woman next to the nursery mother has her own baby in her lap. Her husband, too, died last winter before the baby was born. It was thinking over this woman's problem and how we could help

her that caused me to feel the necessity of such a nursery. The woman standing, holding her baby has had a hard life. Her story is too long to print, but I will tell you of her life since we have become acquainted with her. One day in our rounds last winter we found her in a hovel. On the floor on a thin mat lay her husband groaning; in a swing cradle, such as you see in the picture, a baby was lying, crying while the woman was swinging it by pulling a string attached to the cradle; at the same time nursing another baby—which by the way, was not her own. The mother of this latter had died a few months before and its father had begged her to take this baby and care for it, which she did until the baby was weaned.

For the husband a doctor was sent, but it was too late, he had pneumonia and died the next morning. All the winter we helped this woman, then our money gave out and we stopped our aid. She struggled on caring for her own children as well as for the friend's baby, nursing both this and her own. The father of the second baby went to Constantinople promising to send money, which he did just once.

As soon as our society was organized we took up this woman's case. We looked up the father, and the baby being weaned we sent her to him. We then took the woman to our home, took care of her baby and found work for her. After working for a few weeks she became ill. The doctor said it was due to lack of nourishment. However, after two weeks she began to recover. Think of it, if she had died, we should have had three orphans on our hands! She would have died if it had not been for my efficient helpers. Look at them, my six

Armenian friends who have thrown themselves so heartily into this work.

I mentioned a doctor. We employ one who gives a part of his time to our sick poor. Last fall we had a great deal of illness. I am glad to say there are not so many cases. Some day I hope we are going to have a nurse also.

When we hear of someone who is sick and in need of aid, one or two of our number go to investigate the case, for we give free treatment only to those who are extremely poor. One day we all happened to be out on our round of collecting money when we heard of a family where there was sickness, so we all went to the house. What do you



Swing Cradle, Broussa.

think we found there? Father, mother, and two children lying sick on the floor with only one quilt to cover them.

The group with the seven women and the children are the widows with their little ones to whom we give rooms rent free. The upper hall of the house we have hired was formerly a cocoonery. We have partitioned this off with boards, thus giving us more rooms. Perhaps you think that they would be somewhat cold, but it is a far better place than where most of them came from.

Some of these women have to go to the factory long before it is light, the working hours in most of them being fourteen. In these factories also many little children work. If possible we want to get them out of the factories. Many of the older girls in the factories do not know how to read because they have been put there while young and so have never been to school. We have no public schools. When I think of our beautiful school houses in America, providing everything that a pupil can need without any expense to the same, I say to myself sometimes, "Do parents and children in America realize what benefits they have?"

The income from our monthly subscriptions will amount to four hundred and forty dollars a year. With this sum in view, we have hired a house, are caring for the babies, housing nine widows (we have room for two more), paying a doctor and providing milk, eggs or meat for the sick. Do you not think we are making a little go quite a way? We want also to add this other branch to our work—that is the free school. We are already at work on plans for this.

The number we help is comparatively small considering the great need, but as the society becomes better established and our friends increase we shall hope to reach many more who need our help.

## Gathering Stones at Ourfa.

By F. H. Leslie.

I notice by your paper, "Friends of Armenia," that some money has been contributed for our industrial school and some for Mr. Gracey's salary. We are very glad that something has thus been contributed for both of these purposes. Our industrial school is in very great need of tools at present. It is to be greatly enlarged next year, and we will have twice the present number of workers in the shops. That means that we must have, from whatever source we do not know, twice the present equipment of hand tools.

When I wrote you that there was not much suffering among the people of Ourfa this year, I am afraid that I was a little previous. It is true that it has not been so bad as last year because grain is much cheaper and there is more employment. But there is still a great deal of suffering, so much so that we were constrained to begin relief works in gathering stone and building roads. I

have been more than surprised at the large number of people who come begging for work. What surprised me yet more is that women have, in large numbers, applied for this coarse work of gathering stones for the building of roads. We are having them gather stones (small stones) from fields near the road which we are now building. These people would not come to us and plead for work if they could get work elsewhere, because in relief work we always pay a little less wages than the common scale of wages to prevent people from leaving other work and coming to us for work. We have a large number of poor men also at work on the road relief work. Many of these were once in fairly comfortable circumstances, but the terrible times of the last few years have ruined them in business. We have working there at the work of digging ditches a man who was once a prosperous merchant, but whose business was swept away by the terribly distressful times of these last two years. Now he earns twelve pence a day carrying dirt! Another man was the purchasing agent of the German Orient Mission Orphanage, but whom they had to discharge and give his work to their house-father in order to reduce expenses. This man is cutting stone for us at less than 2s. a day! These are but two instances, but I will not weary you with more, although there are many like them. Our road relief work will soon cease as our relief funds are practically exhausted. We cannot use all the relief funds for these works, as there are so many poor people who cannot work whom we must help. We are hoping for better times when the summer comes, and if your society could send £50 for relief it would enable us to provide for these people until summer. If not, we will have to stop all relief work in three weeks at the longest.

Thank you very much for your willingness to provide for the industrial education of some orphans from the villages. I have not been able to make a tour of our village outstations since my return from America yet, but I hope to be able to make such a tour this spring. The large villages are in the greatest need of industrially trained leaders. The work in the villages is all done according to methods that prevailed a thousand years ago—crude, awkward, difficult and wasteful methods—that keep the people always in poverty. But wherever a graduate from our industrial school has gone and started in work for himself, a new order of industrial life has been inaugurated. This industrial education is very important for the uplifting of the people of this unfortunate land.

Miss Sarah Alice Tupper has been secured by the A. B. C. F. M. as a nurse for the Anatolia Hospital, Marsovan, for a term of five years. Miss Tupper is a native of Nova Scotia, and studied in the Nova Scotia Normal School, in the Training School for Nurses of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, in Sloane Maternity Hospital, and in the Nurses' Home connected with the Corey Hill Hospital, Brookline, Mass.



# FRIENDS OF AT HOME—



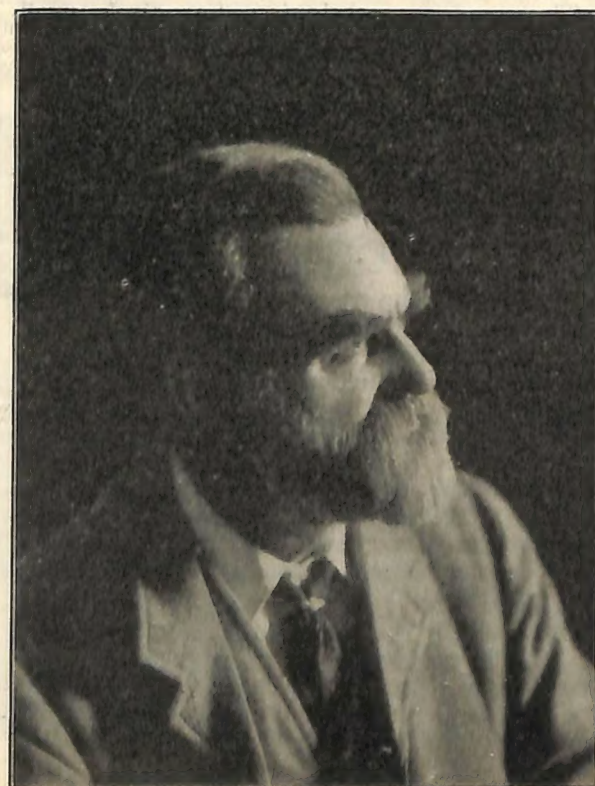
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Miss B. HICKSON,  
Office Secretary.

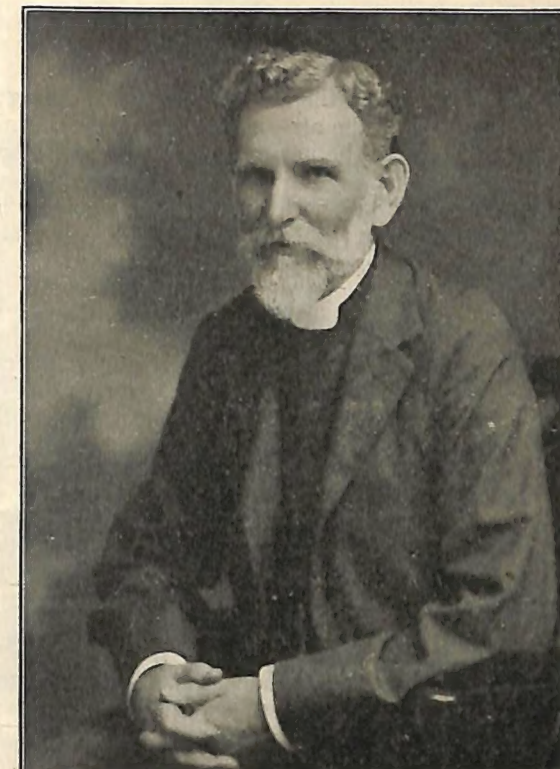


E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq.,  
Chairman and Hon. Treasurer.

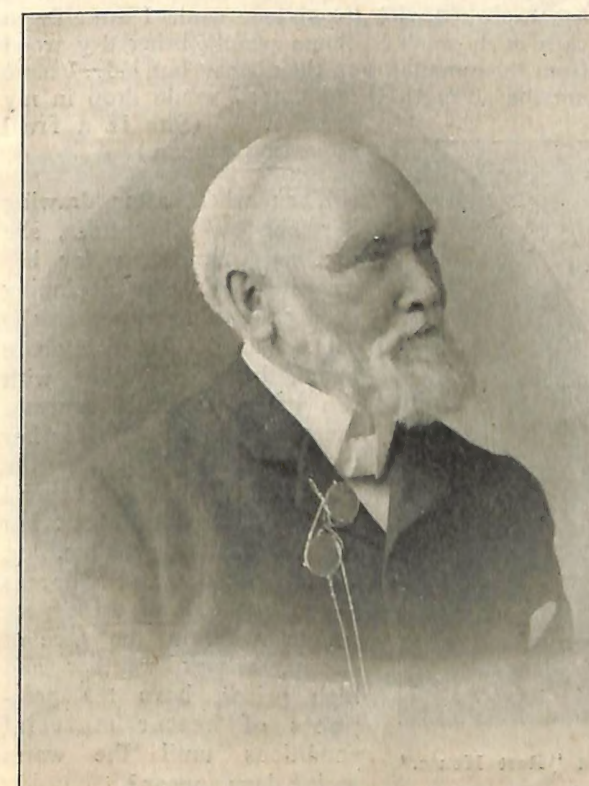
# ARMENIA. AND ABROAD.



Mr. and Mrs. G. F. GRACEY,  
Urfa.



Rev. W. NESBITT CHAMBERS,  
Adana.



Dr. T. D. CHRISTIE,  
St. Paul's College, Tarsus.



Miss NEWNHAM,  
Bardezag.



## Things Cost Double in Hadjin.

Dorinda Bowman.

The sky is leaden; the wind raw and penetrating; flurries of snow in the air—harbingers of the storm approaching us up the narrow valley, and as I step into the hall one of our wash-women greets me with, "I came to talk with you a little"; whereupon I invite her into the office to warm her thinly clad frame while I listen to her story.

She says: "I wanted to speak with you after I finished your washing yesterday, but lacked the courage, so went to my home away in the lower part of the city. With the sixteen cents I earned last week (that is her wage for two days' washing) I bought a (donkey-) load of green wood. But how long does that last, or how well does it burn?"

"I put a few pieces into the fireplace this morning, but the wind swept the smoke down into the room and my daughter and I could not get warm, so I said, 'There is no pleasure or benefit in sitting by this, and I will, after all, go to the 'lady' and ask her if she has no garment for my daughter.' When I tell her that the few we had burned with the Missionary Home last summer, she says: 'Then can you not let Mariam (her weak-minded daughter—a girl of perhaps seventeen years) spin goats' hair for you again like she did for a while last winter; so she can earn a little clothing to keep her warm?' And continuing, she says: 'Everything has become so expensive—there is nothing cheap; recently I bought a little salt and had to pay eight cents for as much as I used to get for four—those days we poor people used to get along

in some way—but even though it costs so much, somehow things cannot be eaten without salt. Then, too, wood is twice as expensive as it used to be, and, in the face of these facts, what is to be



Hadjin Boys supported by the Friends of Armenia.

accomplished with the sixteen cents I am able to earn each week? Some people bring dry wood from the mountains on their backs, but, lady, I have not the strength to do that; I would drop in my tracks." (She is a frail appearing woman.)

Then when, after drawing her out on other lines, she receives permission for her daughter to do a little spinning during the coldest weather, she starts back to her cold, bare home, her heart light with the prospects of a warmer dress being obtainable for her unfortunate child after the latter spins wool for several weeks. But what about her comfort until that time, or, more especially, that of dozens—yea hundreds of these poor people who, in the face of snowy, winter weather and high prices, have NO prospects of better material conditions until the warm spring days appear?



Group taken beside the Ruins of the burnt Hadjin "Rest House." Widows to whom work is given.

## Armenian Industries.

The American Missionaries in Turkey feel more and more strongly that the encouragement of the various industries in that land is the one great hope for the future of the Christian population. We ask our kind friends, therefore, to give as generously as they can for the support of this work. I quote from letters received from Urfa, Marash, Broussa and Van. Mr. Leslie writes from Urfa:—

Our aim in conducting an Orphanage is not simply to relieve distress, although our Orphanage is a great blessing to poor widows in that way, but it is also to enable our industrial school to help the Armenians of the poor villages to secure training that will improve their wretched industrial condition. We now have boys in our orphanage from the Cities of Adana, Aintab, Alexandretta, Antioch, Kessab, Hadjin, Marash, and Urfa, and from the villages of Hassan-Beyli, Khuder-bey, Haran, Behane, Dalver-Moosh, Beylan, Chinerjuk, Severeke and Garmooch. This shows you how wide a territory our industrial school serves, and it is this industrial educational service that is of the utmost benefit to the Armenian people, and will do more lasting good than almost any other work that can be done for them. We must try to teach these people to support themselves so as to eliminate the necessity of sending them money for relief every year, and we know of no better way of doing it than by industrial education. The places which most need this education are the villages, but the people of these villages are too poor to be

able to send their children to our school and support them there. Consequently the only way in which we can reach and help these villages is to select a few orphans, the brightest and most intelligent ones, and educate them industrially, and then send them back



Poor Women and Girls who plead for work.

to their native villages to help their people. In this way the orphan work is far more of a blessing than simply the means of saving a few orphans from want. We hope that this plan meets with the approval of the Friends of Armenia, and we should be glad to have them take more village orphans to support if they feel like doing so, that we may reach other villages not now represented in our industrial school.

Miss Salmond, who has done so much in Marash in educating the widows and girls in industrial work, pleads for more orders; she feels so strongly that there is a future for this work, which may be largely developed if more encouragement be given; it means everything to the poor bereft women, who so diligently strive to keep themselves and their children by the beautiful labour of their hands, and is far preferable to pauperising them by constant gifts.

Miss Jillson, of Broussa—who, with the aid of other devoted ladies, has started industrial work in that town—says:—

Our Industrial work is growing steadily. We have about one hundred women working now, making bureau covers, dress goods



Mr. H. H. Bakkalian Aintab, with work-giver and three workers.



and dress trimmings, also embroideries in the way of little bags, scarves, table covers and d'oyleys.

The Rev. Emrich, of Van, thus writes:—

The lace work is just at present in need of funds, and anything you may care to send as a gift will be most gratefully received and fully appreciated.

We are always glad to forward parcels on approval to those we know, or who can give us an introduction from one of our supporters or a good reference. These goods make lovely Wedding, Christmas and Birthday Gifts, and Illustrated Price Lists can be forwarded on application.

Will friends sending money for this special object be good enough to mark their gifts "Industrial Work"?

MARY HICKSON.

## News in Brief.

### SOME LETTERS OF APPRECIATION.

EVEREK DEVELOU, TURKEY.

March 30th, 1914.

DEAR MISS HICKSON,

Your very kind letter of March 13th to hand, and with last mail a fine big cheque corresponding to your letter. Thank you very much for your kind and thoughtful consideration of our needs. I have sent it direct to Hadjin, where they are so worried with the cry of the poor just at this season, and to help them, have opened the work on the new Missionary Home. So with this relief we can give work to the poor widows, carrying stone and mud, and at the same time, be assisting in the building of the House.

Thanks for the news of the clothing, it will be excellent for the summer months.

We have at Hadjin received the blankets, and I think Miss Bowman is writing you to thank you for them. Blankets are always acceptable as we have not enough to supply more than a quarter of our large family.

The weather has been quite pleasant for two weeks, but to-day we have had quite a heavy snow again; of course, it will not last long in the city, but the white mountains all round us make us realise it will yet need some weeks' before spring.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

THOMAS FORD BARKER.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND,  
AMERICAN MISSION, OURFA, TURKEY.

April 6th, 1914.

DEAR MRS. HICKSON,

This is to thank you for the great gift recently sent to the School for the Blind in Ourfa. I know Mr. Leslie has thanked you and I am a little late, but have been away for a few days. We are especially glad of this help because we have

several children who are anxious to come here next year. Our children are all well and happy, and this year has been a profitable one. Six girls will leave in June, and three will become teachers; we trust, one a Bible woman, one will live at home, another will be cared for by friends. There is less suffering among the blind this year—food is cheaper and the cold has not been severe. . . .

We have tried so hard to let the people in the larger cities know of this school. The booksellers have taken the most interest, and through them we hope to get new students.

Again I will thank you very heartily.

Very sincerely,

IDA VERRILL.

ST. PAUL'S INSTITUTE, TARSUS.

March 3rd, 1914.

MY DEAR MRS. HICKSON,

Your last letter came duly to hand and brought its usual message of love and encouragement. A few days later Mr. Peet notified us of the £30 just received from you for "orphans on the books." How good you dear people are to us all the time! Every thought of you gives courage and inspiration, and makes me want to take each one of you by the hand and say *Thank you* from a full heart, dear fellow workers. If it were not for you and others like you, we could no more go on with our work than a bird could fly with one wing. Together, you there, and we here, we go straight onward, lifting burdens and uplifting lives.

Your boy Terrone is back in school again. I wish you could see him, his face is bright with good colour, and his eyes have a happy look in them, and he is at his lessons again with renewed zeal; it does one good to see him.

The interest being taken these days in the Moslem world is a new feature in missionary work. Our Moslem students are interesting boys, and we believe they are getting new ideas of what Christianity means.

Mr. Christie has returned from Egypt in very much better health than when he went away in January. We are having many guests this spring, not only passing missionaries, but people from outside. Next week we are to have four Americans for a few days, and soon after our own Mr. Peet, and our American Ambassador and his wife and daughter. We had some delightful English people here in January and February. First Mr. and Mrs. Stebbing and Mr. Gunther came, and in March Mr. and Mrs. Basil Mathews. Mr. Mathews is author of "Livingstone the Pathfinder."

We are never too busy to see friends, and wish some of the special "Friends of Armenia" would come our way sometimes.

Affectionately yours,

CARMELITE B. CHRISTIE.

## Moving School.

### An Advance at Broussa.

A step forward has been made at Broussa which will redound to the good of the school. Writing in "The Orient" Miss Jillson thus describes it:—"We have moved our school from almost one end of Broussa to the other, and that with the loss of only three days' work in lessons. As the weather was perfect we made a sort of picnic of our moving, and really found it far less of an undertaking than we had expected. We wish all our friends could come to see us in our new home. Our view is so beautiful, our garden is so lovely, and our school building and house so pleasant and so suitable in every way for a boarding-school. The improvements have added so much to the building, which was formerly the school for about 50 girls; now we have a fine new dormitory in the third story, with place for 45 beds, and with a separate closet for each girl. With the dormitories on the second floor also we are able to accommodate nicely the 73 boarders we have at present, but we shall be rather crowded when others come. As we are now in the quarter of the city where there are more Greek families, our numbers of Greek girls have increased, and we have about 25 now. We have the same number of Turkish pupils also, several of them being boarders. There are many Armenian girls, as usual, and as we have French and also Jewish pupils, and had applications from Persian and Albanian girls, we realise we are reaching a good many nationalities.

"The day school continues in the building we formerly occupied in Sed Bachi. The Kindergarten, which has been for years in the room under the Armenian Church, has been moved to the larger building, and the children find the room which was our study hall a splendid place for their games and for marching. The Turkish Department of the Primary is doing well, and has about 15 little ones. Altogether there are about 100 children in the building.

"If as our outward conditions improve we are able also to increase in strength and quality of work we shall be satisfied indeed. We have now a fine staff of teachers and a splendid class of girls. We have much before us to do, in fact we feel that we are only at the beginning in some things; but the future looks very bright, and we look forward to it with great pleasure."

A mission for Armenians has recently been put upon a sound basis by Syracuse, N.Y., Presbyterians, to be conducted in Fourth Church Sunday afternoons. There are about 300 Armenians in that city. Mr. M. M. Aijian has been asked to be their preacher.

## Orphans Calling for Friends.

The question is asked from time to time as to whether there are still orphans in Armenia who need support. If only the questioners could take a peep into many an Armenian village to-day they would realise it is only too sadly true that boys and girls in Armenia are needing friends who will take the place of the parents they have lost. The massacres which swept over the country left whole villages desolate. In home after home the breadwinner was taken, and the mother or sister, weak and suffering after all she went through in that time of terror, was alone responsible for the little ones in the family. Her unaided efforts could neither educate these children, nor feed and clothe them. The Orphanages have had to be father and mother to these little ones.



One of our Orphans.

And year after year disease will rob many a home of the parents who delighted to care for the little ones. There are at this time a number of orphan boys and girls who long to be taken care of in one of the Orphanages. It only costs £8 a year to keep one of these children. But the Orphanages have no funds to spare for these longing little ones. Will not English friends come to the rescue?

## Items of General Interest.

Senator Gabriel Effendi Noradounghian has been elected President of the Armenian National Assembly.

Dr. and Mrs. Robert Chambers are returning to Constantinople from America by way of London.

Miss Imogen E. Russell, of Oregon, has been appointed a missionary of the Board for the Central Turkey Mission, as a kindergarten teacher. She has had two years in the Oberlin Kindergarten Training School.

The Metropolitan of Heraclea sends word to the Ecumenical Patriarch of the arrival of 3,000 refugees from the region of Vize at Rodosto, on the Marmora. These are Greeks who have been forced to let the incoming Moslem refugees from the lost territories have their houses and fields.



## Opportunity Dawning for Adana.

### HOW MEN ARE HELPED.

Dr. W. Nesbitt Chambers.

The name "Adana" is no doubt familiar to you through the notorious events occurring here four years ago. I wish you could see the city as it is now. The ruins caused by the massacres have been largely obliterated, the streets widened and new ones opened, many of which are lined with shops. The whole city is crowded with traffic and the population is steadily increasing. The material prosperity is marvellous. The Bagdad Railway Station would grace a European city. On the other hand, the spiritual and moral condition is about as dark as the material situation seems promising. The crowds in the streets are made up of men, either young or in their prime, attracted by the business boom. An unusually large proportion are men without their families, with an ever-increasing number of strangers from most of the European countries. There is a mad rush for money. The cafés, saloons, and other places of evil resort are wide open and fully patronised. To stem this tide there is absolutely no place in the city where men may resort and enjoy the counter attractions such as the Y.M.C.A. might offer. This fact has pressed upon us very heavily, and we have been struggling to do what we could. As a Society we were crippled by the massacres and have only been able to maintain organisation without ability to do aggressive work.

Mr. Sisag Manoogian, who was our Secretary at the time of the massacres and who helped so much with the relief work, was obliged to resign. In resigning as Secretary he urged that a foreigner be appointed in his place. This suggestion was accepted by the Geneva Y.M.C.A. which was supporting Mr. Manoogian. The Geneva Committee proposed to the Finland Associations that they support the Adana work. They also communicated with Mr. W. E. Bristol, of New York, with a view to his appointment as Secretary. We felt that the scheme was assured, and that Mr. Bristol would be with us this fall. But what was our dismay to hear at the last moment that the Finnish Associations had failed to undertake the work and that the appointment of Mr. Bristol had fallen through. Then the Geneva Committee appealed to the French Associations and received sufficient encouragement to warrant them in deciding to provide the salary of a foreign secretary and to appoint him to Adana.

An inspiring New Year Message dated January 1st, 1914, came from an English friend. He puts a very heavy responsibility upon us.

The exceedingly serious problem that confronts us is the raising of the £2,000 in America and Europe within the year. This will become possible only by the help of all friends interested in

the Y.M.C.A. work in Adana. This enterprise does not fall under the care of the American Board so we cannot depend on them to carry it through. We cannot organize a "Whirlwind" campaign at such arm's length, so we beg you personally to become our agents to help in making Y.M.C.A. work what it ought to be in this wicked city.

Please remember that it requires two months to receive answers to letters, and so there can only be three or four such letters during the year. The Lord's work requires haste. We would be glad of pledges, and the money may be sent at any time during the year.

Pledges may be sent directly to Dr. W. N. Chambers, and the contributions marked:—"For the Adana Y.M.C.A. Building Fund" may be sent through:—

Frank W. Wiggin, Esq., 14, Beacon St., Boston, Mass.;

Rev. S. W. Gentle-Cackett, 392, Strand, London, W.C.;

W. W. Peet, Esq., American Bible House, Constantinople, Turkey;

W. N. Chambers, American Mission, Adana, Turkey; or

"Friends of Armenia," 47, Victoria St. London, S.W.

### Copy of a letter concerning a conditional gift to the Adana Y.M.C.A.

1st January, 1914,

MR. SISAG MANOOGIAN,  
c/o THE AMERICANS,  
ADANA, TURKEY.

DEAR MR. MANOOGIAN,

I wish to let you know that your earnest and persuasive appeals and letters, as well as your conversations with me whilst you were in England, on behalf of the need for Y.M.C.A. work in Adana have not been without effect, although I have taken much time to think the matter over and come to a definite decision.

I was very sorry to learn afterward you were obliged to resign your position as Secretary from your beloved work on account of health, though I am sure you will never cease to be a true friend of the cause, and to young men, even if busy with something else. May the Lord reward you for all you have sought to do for the advancement of His Kingdom among the young men of your people. I am reminded of David's desire to build a house to the Name of the Lord, for which honour his son was chosen instead, though he received high commendation for the intention of his heart. So may it be for you.

I am very glad to hear that the World's Committee of the Y.M.C.A. are doing their utmost to find another Secretary. Thinking the following offer may help the sooner to find the needed man I write to say that I am willing to give £1,000 (\$5,000) toward a suitable building in Adana as a Y.M.C.A. centre on these conditions:—

1. That twice the amount I offer (\$10,000) be collected in America and Europe.
2. That at least £200 be collected from Adana itself apart to what has already been subscribed to the cause.
3. That my name be kept *absolutely secret* (between you and the President of the Association) unless I let you know differently.
4. My offer shall be valid for a full year from date of writing. (Should I die before the appointed time the Executor of my Will will hand over the amount offered by said conditions.)

Uniting with you and the Committee in prayer for success,  
Believe me, Sincerely yours,

### Receipts during the 1st Quarter, Jan. 1st—Mar. 31st, 1914.

#### earmarked moneys

	£	s.	d.
A. N. W., Adana Hospital ..	0	10	0
A. N. W., Van Hospital ..	0	10	0
Anon. (Malmesbury), Hadjin Relief ..	0	10	0
Badden, W. C., Esq., Urfa ..	0	4	7
Burt, Mrs., Urfa Industrial Work ..	0	2	6
Cossham, S. G. C., Esq., Marash Relief ..	1	0	0
Cullis, Miss E., Bardezag Boys' Home ..	1	0	0
Douglas Y. M. C. A., Members of (per Miss Gilders), Adana Nurse ..	1	0	0
Henderson, Mrs., and family, Marash Orphans ..	0	10	0
Henderson, Mrs., and family, Marash Special Orphan Gift ..	0	5	0
Hickson, Miss, for stamps ..	0	3	0
Holiness Mission (per Mrs. Inchcomb), Marash Bible Worker ..	1	5	0
Knight, Rev. C., Adana Hospital ..	2	10	0
Knight, Rev. C., Marash Relief ..	1	5	0
Knight, Rev. C., Sivas Relief ..	1	5	0
Luard, Miss F., Adana Hospital ..	1	0	0
M. E. M., Hadjin Relief ..	18	0	0
Mallis, Miss, Adana Hospital ..	0	10	0
Mounsey, Miss G. S., Van Hospital ..	1	0	0
Mothers' Class, Gillingate Mission, Kendal, Aintab Orphanage ..	1	10	0
Newnham, Miss E. L., Bardezag Boys' Home ..	2	10	0
Packer, Miss H., Hadjin Orphanage ..	0	10	0
Saskatchewan, The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of, Bardezag Boys' Home ..	2	10	0
Strang, Mrs., Adana Hospital ..	0	1	0
Webb, Mrs. E. T., Adana Hospital ..	1	0	0
Wilson, Mrs. F., Adana Hospital ..	3	0	0
White, Mrs. A. E., Hadjin Relief ..	1	0	0
	£44	11	1

#### GENERAL FUND.

	£	s.	d.
Anon. (Kilroot) ..	10	4	
A. M. ..	0	10	6
Aitken, Miss R. ..	0	7	0
Anon. (Buxton) ..	1	0	0
Armstrong, G. C., Esq. ..	2	0	0
Anon. (Ipswich) ..	0	5	0
Atkinson, F. P., Esq. ..	0	5	0
Arnold, Dr. ..	2	2	0
"Akbar" ..	2	2	0
Anon. (Malmesbury) ..	0	10	0
Anon. (Curragh Camp) ..	0	10	0
Anon. (Grimsby) ..	0	0	6
Abrahams, Miss E. ..	0	10	0
Anon. (Ripon) ..	1	0	0
Anon. (Chorley) ..	0	5	0
Anon. ..	0	0	3
Brown, Miss K. ..	0	2	6

Carried forward .. £11 10 7½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	11	10	7½
Barker, Miss H. B. ..	0	5	0
Balfour, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
Boyd-Bayly, Miss E. ..	0	10	0
Baines, Miss ..	2	0	0
Bayley, Mrs. Fanny ..	0	10	0
Burt, Mrs. ..	0	5	0
Beale, Miss ..	1	0	0
Bryden, Miss E. ..	0	5	0
Bothamley, Miss ..	1	0	0
Bush, Miss M. N. ..	0	5	0
Buckingham Ladies' Committee (per A. Vyle, Esq.) ..	1	10	6
Buckon, Mrs. ..	1	0	0
Backhouse, Mrs. Edward ..	2	0	0
Balfour, B. R., Esq. (per Irish Branch: ..			
The Lord Pri- ..	1	1	0
mate (for 1913) ..			
B. R. Balfour, ..	15	0	0
Esq. ..			
The Lord Pri- ..	1	0	0
mate ..			
The Dean of ..	1	1	0
Armagh ..	18	2	0
Carpenter, Rev. J. Estlin ..	2	2	0
Clark, Miss C. ..	0	7	0
Cairns, Alexander, Esq. ..	0	10	0
Cam, Miss Annie ..	0	7	0
Courtis, Miss V. A. ..	0	10	0
Chapple, Mrs. ..	0	2	6
Casey, A. E. C., Esq., I.C.S. ..	5	0	0
Chitty, Chas. W., Esq. ..	3	0	0
Dundas, Miss E. C. ..	4	0	0
Darling, Miss I. ..	0	2	0
Davies, Mrs. P. H. ..	0	5	0
Daniel, John, Esq. ..	1	0	0
D. W. A. ..	0	10	0
Dickson, Miss A. M. ..	0	5	0
Daubeny, Miss M. A. ..	1	0	0
Douglas, R. C., Esq. ..	0	2	6
Daniels, Miss M. F. ..	0	10	0
Ellis, Mrs. Geo. H. ..	5	0	0
Egremont Presbyterian Church Sunday School, ..			
Members of ..	1	0	0
Ellwood, Miss Mary ..	0	10	0
E. K. ..	0	5	0
"Eirene" ..	0	5	0
Escombe, Miss Anne ..	2	0	0
Flood, W. E. P., Esq. ..	0	15	0
Flinn, James, Esq. ..	0	2	6
Follows, Mrs. E. A. ..	0	2	6
Foreman, Robt., Esq. ..	0	10	0
Foss, Geo. P., Esq. ..	3	0	0
Freeman, Mrs. ..	1	10	0
Foxley, Rev. C. ..	0	10	0
Fulton, Mrs. ..	5	0	0
Farrand, Wm. B., Esq. ..	2	10	0
Gibb, Miss Emma ..	1	0	0
George, Miss Mary ..	0	2	6
Gordon, Miss A. ..	1	0	0
Greenwood, Miss ..	0	5	0
Gurney, Miss H. L. ..	3	0	0
Giles, Miss ..	0	10	0
Guthrie, Alex., Esq. ..	1	1	0
Green, Lady ..	0	5	0
Hume-Townsend, Miss ..	0	1	6
Hudson, Miss. ..	0	10	0
Heap, Mrs. ..	0	10	0
Hutchinson, Mrs. ..	0	5	0
Hanner, Miss ..	0	10	0
Harbottle, Miss M. E. ..	2	2	0
Herschell, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
Higgin, Miss F. ..	5	0	0
Harris, Miss E. G. ..	0	10	6

Carried forward .. £101 10 7½

	£	s.	d.
Brought forward ..	101	10	7½
Highmore, Miss A. ..	3	3	0
Harris, Miss A. B. ..	0	17	0
Hyde, Arthur R., Esq. ..	0	10	0
Jenn, Miss ..	0	1	6
Jowsey, Mrs. ..	2	0	0
Jervois, Miss ..	1	1	0
Jay, Mr. and Mrs. James ..	0	10	0
Knocker, Mrs. E. N. ..	0	10	0
Kift, Miss Susan ..	0	10	0
Kelly, Mrs. (coll. by) ..	0	2	0
Lambert, Mrs., and family ..	0	2	6
"Life of Faith," Readers of, ..			
per Messrs. Marshall Bros. ..	37	10	4
Larkin, Miss N. ..	1	2	0
Lambe, Miss ..	0	1	0
Lee, Miss E. ..	0	2	6
Lanfear, Mrs. Viereck ..	2	0	0
L. O. V. E. (Out and Out) ..	0	3	6
Lester, Mrs. ..	0	2	0
Latimer, Miss Mary, per ..			
Mrs. Kelly ..	0	5	0
Maurice, Mr. and Mrs. ..	0	5	0
Mead, Miss ..	0	10	0
Murray per R. H. Esq., ..			
executor of the late Miss A. ..			
Murray ..	0	10	0
May, Miss ..	1	0	0
Miner, Mrs. ..	7	2	0
Meredith, Miss S. J. ..	0	4	0
Morgan, Ernest, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Milner, Arthur, Esq. ..	1	0	0
Mason, Mrs. ..	1	0	0
Mould, G. S., Mr. ..	0	5	0
Murray, Mrs. F. O. F. ..	0	5	0
Marter, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
"Morning Star," the Readers ..			
of ..	3	4	0
M. E. M. ..	25	0	0
McAulay, Mrs. ..	1	1	0
"Mary" (Peckham) ..	0	5	0
Madill Joseph (per) ..			
R. D. Gordon ..	0	3	0
Miss Dale ..	0	2	6
Mrs. Hatrick ..	0	5	0
Robt. McConnell ..	0	2	0
J. Madill ..	1	0	0
W. Cunningham ..	0	5	0
D. C. Campbell, ..			
J. P. ..	0	3	0
Alex. Campbell ..	0	2	6
Robt. Roulston, ..			
J. P. ..	0	5	0
J. Shields ..	0	5	0
Robert Keys ..	0	5	0
W. G. S. Ballan- ..			
tine ..	0	2	6
T. J. Rainey ..	0	2	6
Mrs. Torrens ..	0	2	0
A. T. Goligher ..	0	2	0
J. B. Mullen, ..			
D. L. ..	1	0	0
Miss Watt ..	2	0	0
Thos. White, ..			
J. P. ..	0	10	0
Alex. Graham ..	0	5	0
E. Crackett ..	0	2	0
James Moore ..	0	1	0
"A Friend" ..	0	10	0
D. L. Osborne ..	0	5	0
Ross Hastings ..	0	5	0
J. R. Hastings, J.P. ..	1	0	0
James Lynch ..	0	2	6
R. J. Morrison ..	0	2	6
W. Edmiston ..	0	2	0
Wm. Smith ..	0	5	0
John A. Pollack ..	0	2	6
T. H. Thompson ..	0	2	6
John Foster ..	0	3	0
Mrs. M. Roul- ..			
ston ..	0	2	6

Carried forward .. £195 15 11½

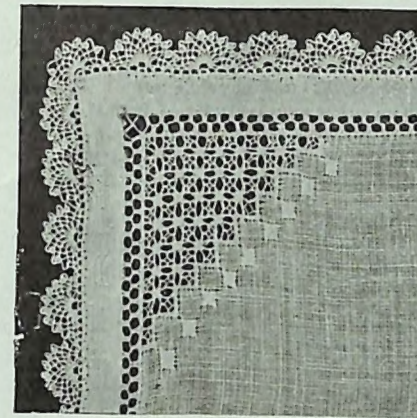


£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward .. 195 15 11½	Brought forward .. 440 9 4½	Brought forward .. 4 19 5
"A Friend" and John Hamilton .. 0 2 0	Risdon, Miss C. E. .. 0 2 6	Bolton, Miss S. N. .. 7 0 0
Mrs. E. K. Williams .. 0 5 0	Rimmer & Lewis, Messrs. .. 2 0 0	Bolton, Miss H. M. .. 7 0 0
Mrs. Muller .. 0 2 6	Rawdon, Canon .. 0 10 6	Barber, Mrs. .. 10 0 0
J. C. Muirhead .. 0 3 0	Robinson, Mrs. G. .. 0 5 0	Bruce, Miss B. H. .. 4 0 0
Mrs. Taggart .. 0 2 0	Russell, Miss Annabella .. 1 0 0	Bazett, Mrs. .. 8 0 0
Wm. Patterson .. 0 2 0	Shields, Miss R. .. 1 0 0	Basingstoke Branch, per Miss S. J. Wallis .. 30 0 0
Henry Rodgers .. 0 2 6	Shaghoian, Armenag, Esq. .. 4 0 0	Cosby Branch, B.W.T.A., per Mrs. Jelley .. 0 5 0
Mrs. J. McIntosh .. 0 5 0	Selge-Smith, Miss E. .. 1 0 0	Causton, Mrs. .. 7 0 0
John Colhoun .. 0 2 0	Skeet, Henry, Esq. .. 0 5 0	Ferguson, James, Esq. .. 10 0 0
J. Sherrard .. 0 2 0	Stirrett, Dr. Andrew P. .. 0 10 6	Fowler, Miss A. P. .. 8 0 0
W. L. McCulloch .. 0 2 0	Stanton, Miss .. 0 2 6	Ferguson, Miss E. G. (coll. by) .. 3 10 0
H. R. M. Carter .. 0 3 0	Stephenson, Miss E. .. 0 5 0	Ferguson, Mrs. (per Mrs. Semple) .. 5 0 0
"A Friend" .. 1 0 0	Sherrard, T. Esq. .. 1 0 0	Gregg, The Misses E. G. and K. E. .. 0 7 6
Robt. McDermott .. 0 2 6	Smyth, Miss Mabel .. 0 10 0	Graham, The Misses .. 0 10 0
R. S. Smyth .. 0 5 0	S'ewart, Miss E. W. .. 0 10 0	Gregg, Miss E. (coll. by) Miss Studdert .. 0 3 0
Miss Graham .. 0 2 6	Scott, Miss Margaret .. 5 0 0	Miss E. Gregg .. 0 2 6
C. M. Cooper .. 0 2 0	Sharpe, Mrs. A. .. 1 10 0	The Misses Luther .. 0 2 6
Robt. Fulton .. 0 2 6	Sparkes, Miss H. L. .. 0 10 0	Miss L. Gregg .. 0 2 0
John Burns .. 0 2 6	Stewart, Miss A. J. .. 0 5 0	Guy, Miss A. M. .. 5 0 0
Robt. Montgomery .. 0 2 0	Selby, Miss M. .. 0 2 6	Hurnard, S. F., Esq. .. 6 0 0
Mrs. Floyd .. 0 2 6	Skeffington-Craig, Hon. Mrs. .. 2 0 0	Hare, Mrs. H. (per) .. 1 0 0
A. Smyth .. 0 5 0	Stewart, J., Esq. .. 0 5 0	Hadden, W. H., Esq. .. 8 15 0
W. & J. Jack .. 0 2 0	Thomas, Mrs. Davies .. 1 0 0	Kennoway Branch (per Mrs. H. A. Greig) .. 0 15 0
Thos. McDowell .. 0 5 0	Thompson, The Misses .. 0 10 0	Lutyens, Mrs. .. 6 0 0
D. Livingstone .. 0 5 0	Thomson, Miss J. .. 1 1 0	Landon, Mrs. .. 8 0 0
A. Kennedy .. 0 2 6	Taylor, Mrs. .. 1 8 0	Longdon, Miss .. 0 10 0
A. McLean .. 0 2 6	Taylor, Miss .. 1 10 0	Lewis, Mrs. .. 3 5 0
J. Baggs .. 0 2 0	"The Lord's Portion" .. 0 10 0	Lanfair, Mrs. Viereck .. 6 0 0
Nettlefold, Miss R. .. 2 2 0	Town, W. A., Esq. .. 0 10 0	M. E. M. .. 24 0 0
Orpin, Basil, Esq. .. 200 0 0	Thompson, Miss .. 0 1 6	Maynard, Miss .. 0 10 0
Ormerod, Mrs. and the Misses .. 1 0 0	Trotter, Miss M. E. .. 0 1 0	Mounsey, Miss G. S. .. 0 10 0
"Out and Out," A Reader of .. 0 6 0	Wilson, Mrs. F. .. 1 1 0	Macready, Miss M. .. 0 11 8
"Out and Out," Two Readers of .. 0 5 0	Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. .. 3 0 0	Nuttall, Mrs. (Bowdon Branch) .. 1 1
"Out and Out," A Reader of Pim, Joshua, Esq. .. 2 0 0	Ward, Mrs. Arthur .. 0 2 6	Nash, Miss .. 0 4 4
Philips, E. Boswell, Esq. .. 0 10 0	Walker, Miss E. .. 0 10 6	Orchard, H. B., Esq. .. 2 10 0
"Praying and Helping" .. 0 10 0	Weatherill, F. Esq. .. 0 5 0	Porcelli, Mrs. .. 8 0 0
Prout, Rev. Edw. S. .. 0 10 0	Williams, Thos., Esq. .. 1 0 0	Price, Miss M. M. .. 6 0 0
Pedley, Miss A. .. 1 0 0	Wilson, Robt., Esq. .. 1 10 0	Savill, Miss (per), from Friends at Royal Fort Home .. 3 15 0
Pumphrey, Miss S. .. 1 0 0	Wedgwood, Mrs. H. E. .. 10 10 0	Squibbs, Mrs. J. .. 0 5 0
Pringle, Mrs. John .. 10 10 0	Watts, Mrs. .. 2 2 0	Stewart, Miss E. W. .. 2 0 0
Pittar, Miss E. M. .. 0 10 0	Williams, Mrs. .. 5 0 0	Smart, Miss A. L. .. 0 5 0
Pearson, Mrs. Edward .. 1 0 0	Woddrop, Mrs. .. 1 0 0	Sutton, The Misses .. 0 10 0
Philo, Mr. & Mrs. Charles .. 0 10 0	Watson, Miss F. A. .. 1 0 0	Scriven, Miss Lucy .. 0 10 0
Parsons, Mrs. .. 1 0 0	Williams, Miss A. .. 0 5 0	Semple, Mrs. .. 1 0 0
Philo, Miss I. .. 0 1 11	Wenham, Miss J. .. 1 0 0	Thompson, Miss A. (coll. by) .. 1 3 0
Rowntree, Mrs. .. 0 2 6	Wotherspoon, F. G., Esq. .. 1 0 0	Wallace, Miss D. .. 4 0 0
Rankin, Duncan, Esq. .. 3 0 0	Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Cecil H. .. 0 10 0	Wilson, Miss F. .. 6 0 0
Reskelly, Mrs. A. .. 0 5 0	Wilson, Mrs. C. .. 1 1 0	W. W. (Portsmouth) .. 0 2 6
Richardson, Wm., Esq. .. 0 10 0	Wrixon, Mrs. .. 1 0 0	
Robertson, The Misses .. 0 5 0	Warren, Mrs. M. .. 0 10 0	
Ramsay, J., Esq. .. 1 0 0	Wright, Mrs. W. .. 0 10 0	
Retford, B. W. T. A., members of per Mrs. Monk .. 0 10 0		
	£502 11 4½	£214 4 5
Carried forward .. £440 9 4½	Carried forward .. £4 19 5	

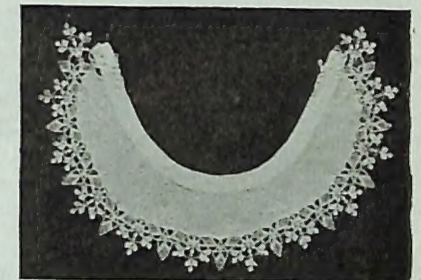
**Correction.**—The Secretary exceedingly regrets that in the last issue of the "Friend of Armenia" on page 16, showing the lists of subscriptions from the Irish Branch during 1912 and 1913, a list amounting to £10 2s. collected by Mr. Joseph Madill was omitted. The names are as follows:—

£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
R. D. Gordon .. 0 3 0	Brought forward .. 2 18 0	Brought forward .. 7 5 0
Miss Dale .. 0 2 6	W. G. S. Ballantine .. 0 2 6	A Friend .. 0 10 0
Mrs. Hatrick .. 0 5 0	T. J. Rainey .. 0 2 6	D. C. Osborne .. 0 5 0
Robert McConnell .. 0 2 0	Mrs. Torrens .. 0 2 0	Ross Hastings .. 0 5 0
J. Madill .. 1 0 0	A. T. Goligher .. 0 2 0	John R. Hastings, J.P. .. 1 0 0
William Cunningham .. 0 5 0	J. B. Mullen, D.L. .. 1 0 0	R. J. Morrison .. 0 2 6
D. C. Campbell, J.P. .. 0 3 0	Miss Watt .. 2 0 0	W. Edmiston .. 0 5 0
Alex. Campbell .. 0 2 6	Thos. White, J.P. .. 0 10 0	W. Smith .. 0 2 0
Robert Roulston, J.P. .. 0 5 0	Alex. Graham .. 0 5 0	John A. Pollock .. 0 2 6
J. Shields .. 0 5 0	E. Crackett .. 0 2 0	T. H. Thompson .. 0 2 6
Robert Keys .. 0 5 0	James Moore .. 0 1 0	James Lynch .. 0 2 6
Carried forward .. £2 18 0	Carried forward .. £7 5 0	£10 2 0

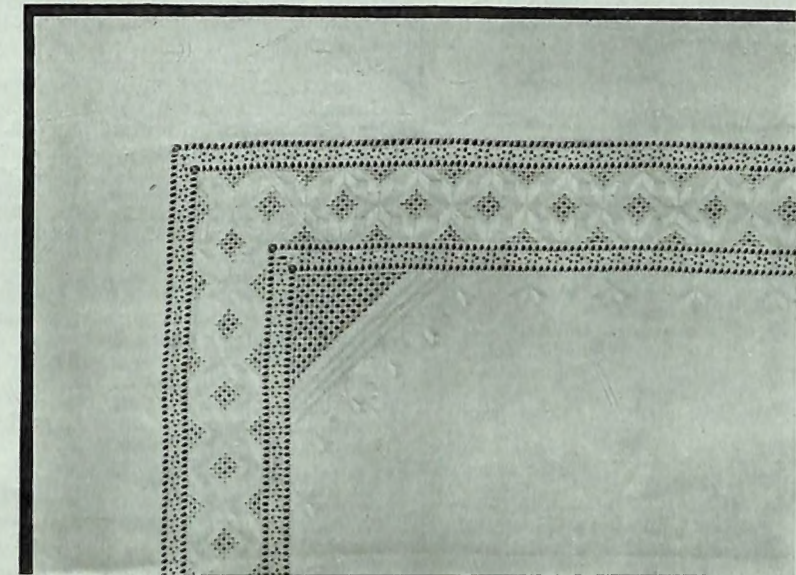
## DAINTY ARTICLES TO BE SEEN IN THE SHOWROOM.



Lace edged Irish Linen Handkerchief. Price 2/9.



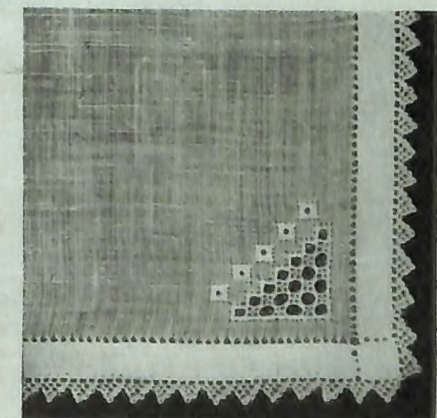
Irish Linen Collar, trimmed hand-made Needle Lace. Price 6/6.



Irish Linen Afternoon Tea-Cloth, worked silk or linen, 45 by 45 in. Price 30/-



White Satin Table Centre, worked silk, 12 by 19 in. Price 12/9.



Irish Linen Handkerchief. Price 1/6.



# ARMENIAN INDUSTRIES.

## SALES DEPARTMENT.

All Goods are bought from the Mission Centres and sold for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans.

### PRICE LIST.

Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, from 9/6 to 38/-  
 Ditto Tray Cloths, from 3/9 to 10/6  
 White Native Linen Afternoon Tea Cloths, worked in white or colours, from 7/6 to 21/-  
 White Native Linen Tray Cloths, from 2/9 to 4/9  
 Silk, Gauze, Lace or Linen D'Oyleys, from 1/- to 5/- each.  
 Native Linen Ditto, from 8d. each.  
 Fine Linen Embroidered Church Sets, 22 2s.  
 Native Material Table Covers, worked in Cotton, from 7/6 to 9/6  
 Ditto, Worked in Silk, 10/6 to 18/6  
 Ancient Embroideries (a lost art), suitable for chair or sofa backs, from 15/- to 25 5s.  
 Scarves, from 6/6 to 30/-  
 Coloured Native Material Overalls, in various sizes, with or without Sleeves, from 4/9 to 7/-  
 Aprons in White or Coloured Native Material, prettily worked, from 4/6  
 Pinafores in White or Coloured Native Material, prettily worked, from 3/9  
 Cosy Covers, in all colours, worked in Cotton on Native Material, from 2/6  
 Alaja Native Cotton, in grey, brown, pink, green and blues (hand-made), 34 inches wide, 1/3 per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 6d. per yard  
 Bez Native Material, in red, green and blues (hand-made), 48 inches wide, 3/- per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 1/- per yard.  
 White Muslin (hand-made Native Material), 48 inches wide, 2/- per yard.  
 Ditto, embroidered, 48 inches wide, 3/- per yard.  
 Ditto Trimmings to match, from 6d. per yard.  
 Strips of Embroidery, suitable for Dress Trimmings, in gauze, linen, silk and satin, in many colours, from 2/6 to 6/- per yard.  
 Washing Gold Strips, Embroidered on Native Material, from 1/10 per yard.

Curtains, white and coloured, from 25/- to 50/- a pair.  
 Bedspreads, white and coloured, single, from 14/6; double, from 19/6  
 Sets of Irish Linen Collars and Cuffs, from 2/-  
 Irish Linen Stock Collars, from 10d.  
 Lace Peter Pan Collars, from 6/6  
 A large assortment of Table Centres in gauze, silk, satin, and native linen, from 5/-  
 Satin Work Bags, from 2/6 to 7/6  
 Native Material Bags, from 1/9  
 Cushion Covers, in white and coloured Native Material, from 4/6  
 Sideboard Cloths, in white and coloured Native Material, from 3/6 to 15/-  
 Gauze Ties, 1/6 and 1/9  
 Hand-made Lace by the yard, from 6d. to 4/- per yard, according to width and work.  
 An assortment of Fronts, Collars and Cuffs, suitable for Trimmings.  
 Native Linen Nightdress Cases, from 3/6  
 Irish Linen Nightdress Cases, from 5/6  
 Linen Bags, from 2/3  
 Satin Egg Cosies, 1/3  
 Bibs, 2/9  
 Baby Shoes, white washing silk, with soft soles, 2/6  
 Lace-Edged Irish Linen Embroidered Handkerchiefs, from 1/- to 6/- each; a speciality.  
 Glove Handkerchiefs, 6d. and 9d.  
 Chairbacks, from 5 6 to 15/6  
 Wooden Screen Frames, 10/6 for set of three panels.  
 Jabots, from 1/-

We have in stock a few very handsome large Satin Pieces, richly embroidered, suitable for Portières, Bedspreads, or Table Covers.

**Rugs.**—We are very anxious to encourage the Rug Industries, but find it impossible to stock a large number of Rugs. We have, however, a few specimens in different sizes, and would gladly receive orders according to customers' requirements.

We stock dainty Pincushions, Sachets, Glove Cases, etc., etc., suitable for Gifts.

Will our customers kindly note that we cannot guarantee any special article being in stock, but we will always gladly order it?

**A VISIT TO THE SHOWROOM IS CORDIALLY INVITED.**

***It would greatly facilitate the Office Work if Customers would kindly settle their accounts every Three Months.***

Orders by post promptly attended to if addressed to the "FRIENDS OF ARMENIA," 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.  
 Cheques to be crossed London County & Westminster Bank, and made payable to E. WRIGHT BROOKS, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.